

THAT, THE WORLD IR ILL
MADE. **213**

s> barren heaths and sands, and thereby made useless for mankind ; and that the remainder of it yields no fruit to them, unless expunged by obstinate labour; after all which, men are often disappointed of the fruits of .those labours by unsear sonable weather, storms, and tempests. Again, that nature has not only produced many noxious and poisonous herbs, but also destructive and devouring animals, whose strength surpasseth that of men's ; and that the condition of mankind is so much inferior to that of brutes, that nature seems to have been but a step-mother to the former, whilst she hath been an indulgent mother to the latter. And to this pqrpose, the manner of men's coming into the world is thus aggravated by the poet: . . . ; • •

^a Turn porro puer, ut saevis projectus at>
undis Navita, nudus huixii jacet, infans,
indigus omili Vitai auxilio, cum primum
in luminis oras Nixibus ex alvp matris
natura profudit: Vagituque locum
lugubri complet, ut aequum ^tst, Quoi
taritum in vila restet trausire malorum.

But on the contrary, the comparative advantages of brutes and their privileges, which they have ahovemeu, are described after this manner :

At \arias crescuntpecudes, armenta, feraeque:
Nee crepitacula eis opu' sunt nee cjuoiquam
adhibenda 'st . . AJmse nutricis blanda atque
infracta loquela; Nee varias quaerunt vestes pro
tempore coeli. i)enique non armis opus est, non
moenibus altis, Queis sua tutenttir, quando
omnibus omiia large Tellus ipsa pafit, naturaque
Daedala rerum.

And lastly, the topic of evils in general, is insisted upon by them, not those which are called

^a Id. lib..v. vcr. 223. ^b J<3; ibidl.
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